

THE NEW HARMONY COLONY

Experiments of Rapp and Owen in Changing Social Conditions Recalled.

A Wealthy Scotchman with a Theory That Failed When Put to the Test—Diverse Elements That Wrecked a Community.

Capt. William Nelson, who fills the responsible position of executive clerk under Governor Hovey's administration, recently visited New Harmony, in Posey county, made famous by the early Christian community headed by George Rapp, and the later socialistic organization founded by Robert Owen. He says the only evidence remaining of its former occupancy by these celebrated associations is the public hall built by Rapp, and used by his followers as a church, and subsequently as an assembly hall by the less religiously-inclined followers of Owen. This building was comparatively recently repaired by the Rappite colony at Economy, Pa., and is now used as a public school. Other than this, and the old cemetery in which a good many of the early enthusiasts and reformers are buried, there are no testimonials to be found in that neighborhood of the two social and religious movements, which at one time promised to revolutionize the existing order of things, and held the attention of intelligent observers on both continents.

Rapp went there in 1815, the head of a colony of emigrants from the kingdom of Wurtemberg, who had come to this country in 1804. They were schismatics from the Lutheran church, and first settled at Connoquessing, Pa., but desiring a warmer soil and larger territory, purchased 30,000 acres and built the original village of Harmony, where the present town of New Harmony now stands. The first village included about 150 houses, about half of which were made of brick, and the other half of logs. Here the little colony began its work in imitation of the primitive Christians who had all things in common. They held with St. Paul that celibacy is better than marriage, and the idea dominating their plan of life, and a fixed system under which all labor was divided and allotted, and the proceeds kept for common use, they made a settlement, if not a social and intellectual success. Rapp was a business man of marked ability as well as a religious enthusiast, and as his work was law among his followers, and no trouble inducing them to follow his plans as marked out for them. The wealth of the community increased in twenty years from \$25 to \$2,000 per capita, more than ten times the average wealth of the country at that time, and in 1825 it numbered more than 1,000 members. About that time Rapp's health failed, and he ventured or thought he could do better near his original settlement, for he sold out the entire holding to Robert Owen for \$150,000 and moved his people to a new branch, at Economy, Pa., where they and their descendants still flourish.

The sale of the property was effected by Richard Flower, an Englishman sent abroad for that purpose. Robert Owen was a Scotchman who began life as a shop-boy in London, subsequently became interested in Scotch woolen mills, and associated himself with Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, became one of the largest and wealthiest manufacturers of woollens in the United Kingdom. In 1800 he set out as a social reformer, holding that the vices of men were the results of their unfavorable environment, and that, with proper surroundings, virtue, temperance, kindness and integrity would become universal. His writings attracted the attention of philosophers of his time, but he was cramped for room to give his theories a practical exposition at New Lanark, in Scotland, where his manufactures were located, and when Flower appeared with his proposition of a settlement, he was prepared, with every opportunity for the surroundings of the ideal community contemplated. Owen closed a bargain promptly and set out to realize the dream of a perfect civilization. He came to this country in the latter part of 1825, took possession of his newly acquired possessions and invited the industries and well-to-do people to take the place of the Rappites, who had been conveyed by steamboats to their Pennsylvania settlement. The property was not turned over outright to the newcomers, and it was as well that it was not, for a good many waifs and strays were included in the list and some of them turned out as ardent backslaps as ever lent variety to a dock. Nevertheless, each inhabitant was given credit at a public store for an amount which a committee adjusted his or her labor to be worth. There was a school at which 130 children were maintained at public expense, a good band of music was employed, and three meetings were held a week, one to discuss the government of the society, one for vocal and instrumental music, and one for the purpose of having a dance. All these arrangements were calculated to lead up to a perfected state in which a majority of things should be held in common, labor limited to the amount necessary to provide proper sustenance, and the balance of life devoted to intellectual and moral investigations.

Naturally a large majority of the cranks and irrational geniuses of the country swarmed in on the new colony. Robert Dale Owen, the son of the founder, in his autobiography, tells of a man named Page, whom he met when he first came out from England, to visit the settlement, who said he was "the Page of nature," and wore a suit of green as a proper livery for an individual occupying his position. His hat and shoes were also green, and when he looked at his credentials they were found to be written on green paper. He apologized for using black ink, but said that green ink on green paper would be indistinguishable, and that black would serve to suggest the mournful things with which nature was encumbered. There were others, however, among the newcomers, who were appointed whose names were associated with active and useful efforts in literature and science. Thomas Say, of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the naturalist, Charles Lesur, a distinguished French naturalist, and Gerard Troost, a German geologist, were connected with it, and other earnest men and women, inspired by Owen's enthusiasm, joined their fortunes with it. These members probably felt little at home with some of the colonists, who turned out in storms, carrying lightning rods "to save the Almighty a chance to hit them," but for the first year there was no open defection. By this time the trouble began, some of the members wanted to form a new community, and started an opposition town two miles from the first one. Later, applicants for places grew to be so unsatisfactory that the committee of trustees was appointed to consider applications, Mr. Owen retaining a veto on admissions whenever disposed to admit. The members were divided into two classes, the ordinary and on trial members until it could be demonstrated that two-thirds were able to govern themselves. Separate communities increased until there were three. Known as New Harmony, Maclure's and Feiba Peves, the latter having some mysterious reference to the latitude and longitude of the point where it was located. By this time Owen's funds were running short, and there was an era of retrenchment and reform. May 27, 1833, notice was issued to outsiders that everything was full, and that no more impecunious would-be-joiners need apply. On the 25th of August, of that year, the committee of trustees was abolished, three doctors were appointed, the sale of ardent spirits was prohibited, and a good many persons left the Community during the fall. At the opening of the next year Owen began selling lots to individuals, and shortly afterward returned to Scotland. There was a short-lived boom in corner property, and the Community idea faded out of the town as completely as if it had never existed. Fifteen years afterward, when a traveler named McDonald visited the place he was warned not to speak of socialism, as it was unpopular, and the same state of feeling, after the lapse of half a century, is still prevalent in the Community.

The Game Market.

The market has been well supplied with game since Oct. 1, and the receipts have been the largest ever known in the last half of October, especially of quail and rabbits. Yesterday quails were offered at \$1 and rabbits at 75 cents a dozen. Other game held at about the same low range of prices. The weather, though, has greatly lessened the demand, and accumulated stock has spoiled. Quails, rabbits and hares are legally saleable in New York, and that opens up a market for which commission men are daily cutting out game in condition for shipment. Within the last few years Indianapolis has become about as important a shipping point for game as for poultry.

A CITIZEN WITH A COMPLAINT.

He Objects to Fences That Endanger Peace of Mind, and Advises a Change in Their Style.

A gentleman who observes the changes in Indianapolis with that care which grows with advancing age, and a reporter, and had a complaint to make. "A nuisance," he said, "has been growing in Indianapolis for many years, until it has attained a point requiring police attention. Many years ago, when the cow was monarch of all she surveyed, some citizens began to guard against her ravages upon shade trees and the street lawn, by inclosing so much of the sidewalk in front of their residences as extended beyond an economical allowance for the comfort of pedestrians. From the first these inclosures differed in construction, from the very cheap and unartistic to the more elaborate and ornamental, but at first always with such proper regard to public rights and convenience that though they were in violation of law and more or less at somebody's expense as to the lawful use of the streets, no serious complaint was ever made against them. But not only has the most common apology for them disappeared, but the frequency no less than the styles of these have become such a trespass upon the rights of others that the police authorities of the city should at once take notice of them. From the heavy four by four rail, twenty to thirty years ago, neatly painted, and so constructed as to be easily seen, inclosures of barbed wire, plain wire, iron rails and wooden stakes, artistic and unartistic, have come in use; some so planted as to allow but little room for the legitimate use of the sidewalk, or even an approach to it, except through a narrow passage. Many of these are so constructed as to be a perpetual menace to pedestrians, and often resulting in serious accident. "A few nights ago an elderly man, having occasion to cross Vermont street west of Alabama, was seriously hurt by falling over a string of barbed-wire, which is stretched for a hundred and fifty feet or more on the north side, at a height just suited to trap a pedestrian. He had a right to enter the sidewalk at any point from the roadway, and no man has any right to prevent him, or to make his way a dangerous one. If it shall be decreed by ordinance, as probably it ought to be, that the laws may be enforced for a breach of this kind, it is not to endanger life or limb. One evening last week a lot of merry boys were chasing each other on College avenue, between dark and gas lighting, when one of them ran into or upon some substantial iron railing, hurting him seriously. It may be pleaded that boys should walk in a dignified style along our streets, but that breed of boys has never been introduced into our city. It would be well to render reasonable protection to the boys we have until the better kind grow up big enough to run in the streets."

THE FIRST PRESIDENT HARRISON.

A Pen-Picture of the Hero of Tippecanoe, as He Appeared Four Years After the Battle.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: From Timothy Flint's Recollections of the Mississippi Valley, now a very rare and valuable volume, I copy his pen-picture of the first President Harrison, as he appeared only four years after the battle of Tippecanoe. It seems important to note that the author finds the hero of this famous and important victory the subject of favorable and unfavorable criticism, and that, with a modest disclaimer of knowledge on military subjects—Mr. Flint was a clergyman—he espouses, from personal considerations, the cause of the General. In appending my name to this communication, I may add that Mr. Flint, in the years succeeding the date at which he writes, was my tutor. JOHN A. WILSTACH. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 30.

From Flint's Recollections, page 48.

My duties and my travels occupied me in such a manner as to allow me few opportunities for taking individual estimates of character. Chance brought me in contact, however, and afterward into considerable intimacy, with a gentleman, of whom very different portraits have been drawn by the press, and by the public, and general hospitality and kindness, I can testify the most grateful recollections. I could desire no attentions, no facilities for discharging my duty which he did not constantly proffer me. His house was opened for public worship. He kept an open table, to which every visitor was welcomed. The table was covered with abundance, and with substantial good cheer, especially with the various kinds of game. In these respects his house strongly reminded me of the dignified simplicity of my reading had presented me, of old English hospitality. He is a small, and rather salow-looking man, who does not exactly meet the eye, but who connects himself with the name of general. But he grows upon the eye, and upon more intimate acquaintance. There is something imposing in the dignified simplicity of his manners. In the utter want of all show, and insignia, and trappings, there is something which finely comports with the severe plainness of republicanism. On a fine farm in the midst of woods, his house was open to all the neighbors, who entered without ceremony and were admitted to assume a footing of equality. His eye is brilliant. There is a great deal of ardor and vivacity in his manner. He has a copious fund of that eloquence which is fitted for the camp and for gaining partisans. At a conference, you know in what different lights he has been viewed. Having no capacity to form an adequate judgment upon this point, I can only say that my impression was that his merits in this respect had not been sufficiently appreciated.

A Note of the City's Growth.

A gentleman living in the northern part of the city, in commenting on the growth of the city, yesterday, remarked that on the square where he lived, within the last thirty days five houses had been completed and occupied, the lowest rent being \$30 per month. The houses were taken by families that recently came to the city. One was from Kansas, but had lived in Indiana before, and now returned to remain here. The second came from Iowa, where its members had resided for several years. The third had just left Illinois, where farming had been tried. The fourth was from Florida, and the fifth from Ohio. The gentlemen of each family came here to go into business.

A Constitutional Defect.

Springfield Republican. Certainly no President or Congress, since Mr. Hayes withdrew the troops from South Carolina in 1870, has found a way to assert federal authority over local governments, however desirable such a thing may have seemed. Such interference is regarded as unconstitutional, and this must be recognized as a point of failure in the Constitution, for there is left no way in which the federal government can protect its own citizens against local injustice and outrage. Not only the oppression of the negroes draws attention to this lack, but also the threatened dangers to the red men, who the reservation system shall be ended and they shall have become citizens, and passed under the power of State governments, whom friendly legislation cannot be counted on.

Trials of Society Persons.

Milwaukee Sentinel. An Oshkosh society lady gave a "violet" tea, one evening last week, and was completely prostrated on reading the society column of the local evening paper to which she had given a "violet" tea. She hasn't sent marked copies of that paper to her friends, and, in trying to fix the responsibility for an error, an estrangement between the proof-reader and the society editor of the paper has been brought about.

PHASES OF DRAMATIC WORK

Novelties in Plays the Local Managers Announce for the Theaters This Week.

They Include Several Good Attractions in Domestic and Melodrama, with Farce-Comedy to Make People Laugh—Stage Gossip.

William Haworth's new four-act domestic drama, "Ferncliff," will be given its first presentation in this city at English's Opera-house, to-morrow night, with E. H. Vanderfelt in the leading character, supported by a company of competent people. The play had a long run at the Union-square Theater, New York, and the press of that city had many complimentary things to say about the performance, which has also received favorable mention in the cities where it has been presented since the company began its tour. The drama bears a strong resemblance to "Held by the Enemy," and, it is claimed, possesses all the excellence of that play. It is melodramatic, but in no sense sensational. The plot is based upon incidents of the war, but the scenes are remote from the seat of action, the horrors of the battle-field being introduced only in speech. The story is interesting, simple in its development, and altogether pleasing. Mr. Vanderfelt is an actor of recognized ability. The author, Mr. Haworth, is also a member of the cast. He will be remembered as having a prominent part in "Held by the Enemy," when it was last seen here. The engagement will be for three nights, and a matinee on Wednesday.

Levis Morrison, an actor of fine reputation, will appear at the Grand Opera-house, Thursday night, presenting his great success, "Faust," in which he will be seen as Mephisto. Mr. Morrison has made a decided hit in the character, and the press has bestowed the highest praise upon his performance. The play itself is a strong one, and has the merit of at least being out of the common line of dramatic productions. The part assumed by the star gives him a good opportunity for the display of his peculiar talent, and, according to all accounts, he has made a very successful company supporting him it made up of very serviceable people, and the performance will, no doubt, be above the usual standard. The engagement is for three nights.

At the Park Theater, Charles Loder, the well-known German dialect comedian, will be the attraction this week, presenting his musical farce, "Hilarity." It gives the company a wide range for the introduction of much interesting material in the way of songs, dances, sketches, comical stage business and other specialty features. Mr. Loder is a clever comedian, and has surrounded himself with people who are competent to give a broad and interesting "Hilarity" is spoken of as a very funny production, and one that will prove a popular success. The company has its own orchestra, and the latter will give a concert in front of the theater every evening, and a street parade at 12 o'clock each day.

The Misses Deaves, two bright and popular young comedienne, who have achieved considerable success in their new play called "Chaos Flat," will make their first appearance in this piece at the Grand Opera-house on Tuesday night. The Misses Deaves have been seen in Indianapolis several times in other characters, and are very clever in their line. "Chaos Flat" is a musical comedy drama especially adapted to the two stars, and their performance will be a most successful one. The company includes several actors of recognized ability, and the management promises a bright and entertaining attraction, which will engage the theater for two nights and Wednesday matinee.

Miss Sarah Rounds, a talented and versatile reader, from Detroit, will give a dramatic recital to-morrow evening at Y. M. C. A. Hall, under the auspices of the Training School of Expression. She will be assisted by Miss Angela Maxam in musical numbers. The following programme will be given: Piano solo, selected; "The Daisies," Anon.; piano solo, Bach; by Miss Angela Maxam; "Baker's plating," "Parantelle," Nicole; "Jack, the Fisherman," Phelps; "The Election of '75," by Mrs. Noble; "How the Froggie Got to Sleep," Naiting; "On the Train," Cross.

Stage Gossip.

Wesley Sisson will go on the road as manager of the Salem troupe, which is not a success, and has closed.

Minnie Madden has made a great success of her new play, "Featherbrain."

Mr. John H. Garrison, business manager of the Lewis Morrison company, is in the city.

Allice Fisher and Mrs. Sol Smith have been added to the Booth-Medjeska company.

Corra Tanner's play, "Fascination" reached its 30th performance last week in New York.

John and Harry Kernell will unite their interests once more and go on the road together.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's business at the Boston Theater has not been as good as was expected.

Percy Weadon has been engaged to go ahead of the Fanny Davenport company this season.

Bill Nye and James Whiteomb Riley are drawing crowded houses in their lecture and readings.

Mr. Anderson has returned to London from the highlands of Scotland, very much improved in health.

"Mr. Barnes, of New York," opened at the Casino Theater, New York, on Monday night to nearly \$1,100.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will not make her debut on the stage until Easter, as she cannot complete all her preparations until that time.

Zera Goodhall is booked for an early appearance at English's Opera-house. He has a new play, which he alternates with "A Pair of Kids."

Nat C. Goodwin's new play, "The Book-maker," which he has been presenting in the West for some weeks past, was very favorably received on its first presentation at Hooley's, in Chicago.

Henry Irving's revival of Watts Phillips' old play, "The Merchant of Venice," is generally conceded by London play-goers and critics to be one of the most notable performances of melodrama ever seen on the English stage.

New York, it is said, is having the most wonderful theatrical season on record; with Booth and Modjeska at the Broadway Theater, Jefferson and Florence at the Star, Salvini and Palmieri at the Kendals at the Fifth avenue. They are all drawing packed houses.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be the subject of Rev. Robert Nourse's lecture, Wednesday evening next, at Plymouth Church. Mr. Nourse's review of this famous novel of Robert Louis Stevenson is said to be one of the finest on certain points made by the public. Course tickets are now on sale at Baldwin & Co.'s.

The old saying that "nothing succeeds like success" finds an illustration in the case of C. E. Johnson and H. S. Taylor, two of the most successful managers in the theatrical field. From their "Dark Secret" venture alone they claim to have cleared over \$100,000, and are still netting on this same play an average of over \$1,000 per week.

Ellen Terry is said to suffer great anxiety whenever she undertakes a new part, and she can scarcely bear anyone to speak to her on the days preceding the first performance. It is her habit to spend the best part of her time in driving far out into the country, where she can feel secure against the intrusion of visitors. The only person whose company is welcome to her on these occasions is her daughter, Alice.

"Hamlet" was first presented in the city of New York on the evening of the 29th of November, 1761, at "The New Theater in

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

What Retail Dealers Say of the Working-man's Sure and Profitable Cash.

An hour spent among retail merchants and dealers of all kinds in the city is sufficient to convince one that they have no better or more sensible customer than the laboring man. Better because, according to the merchant's own statements, his pay is a sure way, and more sensible because he displays, as a general rule, excellent judgment in the selection of what he buys. This, of course, is especially noticeable in houses which handle the necessities of life. "I have an excellent opportunity," said a grocer to the reporter, "to study human nature here in my store, and I am about convinced that I am an artist in that line. You asked me, I believe, what kind of a customer the laboring man makes. Well, I can answer that very much to his credit. For a man who shows that he knows what he is buying, and who, at the time, betrays no ignorance of the quality of his purchase, you may give me the man who gets his \$1.50 a day rather than the banker or professional man."

"What is the reason for this?" "It is, to my mind, simple enough, for it all hinges upon higher appreciation of the value of a dollar. Let me give you an instance that happened right here in my store the other day. Over there you see I have a counter where I sell meat. Two men came in Monday night at 6 o'clock with their dinner pails in their hands and went up to the counter. You could see they were day-laborers from their clothing and appearance. One said he wanted a good round steak, but the other called for a cheaper grade. 'I can't afford to buy the kind you are getting,' remarked the latter, 'for it comes so much cheaper, but I have changed my mind. My family could eat cheaper food, I suppose, but I wouldn't feel right in buying it for health. Good healthy food at a fair market price is the motto I go by.' 'I have often noticed that the majority of such men believe the same thing,' I have customers every day who buy better food and pay more for it than others who make five times the wages of the men to whom I refer."

Another dealer questioned on the subject was a well-known clothier. "The greater number of laboring men," he said, "buy ready made clothing because it is easily and quickly obtained. And even a tailor-made suit would hardly be the thing for a workman to wear every day. I have a great many regular customers who buy their work clothes of me, but they don't buy a good tailor-made suit for special wear."

"Do such men generally buy the best quality of goods?" the reporter asked. "Yes, they do. As a rule, they sell better clothes, taking everything into consideration, to the laboring classes than I do to the balance of my trade. And another thing which can be said to their credit, is that they seldom ask us to lower our prices. While a great many ask us for a little time, for payment, it is rarely the case that one complains of a price being too high."

Labor Notes.

A new machine wraps oranges.

Fullman employs over 11,000 persons.

New Haven school teachers are organized.

In India the government fixes railroad rates.

The National Association of Stationary Engineers has now 4,811 members.

Of the 9,000,000 Germans outside of Germany, 7,000,000 are now in the United States.

At Cincinnati the shoe manufacturers declare they haven't a man in their employ.

In France laborers work eleven and twelve hours a day and have a half day off on Sunday.

The plasterers, tailors and some other trades in Salt Lake City, U. T., have the nine-hour system.

The Wisconsin State Bureau of Labor Statistics is this year making a special investigation of the building trades.

The Hebrew shirt-makers' Union, of New York, has employed a lawyer on salary to manage the disputes of its members with their employers.

At the convention of the Journeymen Brewers' National Union the country was divided into districts to promote the work of organization.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has 7,000 members enrolled in 136 local unions. The receipts last year were \$8,400; expenses, \$5,200.

English workmen work fifty-four hours per week, and have a Saturday half holiday. They start at 6 o'clock, and take a half hour for breakfast at 9.

The organizations of restaurant waiters, in New York, will hold a conference for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent an influx of foreign contract waiters during the International Exposition.

The New York Protective Association of San Francisco, Cal., is a flourishing organization, having over 230 members in good standing. The association is now on a firm footing financially, having nearly \$25 in the treasury.

There have now been three conferences between representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor. The question at issue is under debate at them will be brought before the national conventions of both bodies.

The Indianapolis division of the Order of Railway Conductors will hold a meeting in afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, when important business is to be acted upon. This division now has 140 members in good standing.

At a meeting held in Newark by the legislative committee of the New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, it was resolved that every candidate for the State Legislature should be asked to pledge himself to vote for a Saturday half-holiday law and for the Australian election system. A resolution was adopted in favor of a law compelling all mine owners to pay their miners every fortnight.

Key West, Fla., has 21,000 people, and all live by the cigar-making industry, in which 8,000 men and women are employed. The scale paid runs from \$15 to \$40 per month, and a fair maker can earn at least 1,000 per week. Each employe is allowed to smoke as many cigars as he pleases while at work, and he can take five days off each day without quitting. They gained an advance of \$1 per thousand last February, and on demanding another increase on a smaller cigar they were all locked out. There are 15,000 Cubans, whites, mulattoes and colored.

A Breec from the Wabash.

Terrific Express. There is much to be seen in Indianapolis, including, of course, the egotism of the people, that protrudes itself on the view of all visitors. However, the visitors from the other American countries had visited South Bend, and they will not leave the State with only the Indianapolis impression of Indiana. In many respects Indianapolis remains as of New York. The latter city believes that all things should come to it, and forgets that it is no longer the big place of the United States, as it was many years ago. Indianapolis is a junction of many railroads and the fact is, when the State had come to believe that it was something more than a capital city and a railway junction. In the course of time, when the State falls on it, the most provincial of cities will realize that it is not Indiana.

Chicago's First Thought.

The Crown Prince of Greece and Princess Sophie of Prussia were married yesterday. Being royal persons, one marriage wasn't enough, so they were married twice. The first ceremony occupied an hour, and the second something less. They ought to be as fe and fast married by this double knot. But suppose they fail to get along and want a separate engagement. It is an ever from this emphatic contract? Will two divorces be necessary?

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 4, 5 and 6. Matinee Wednesday at 2 p. m.

The Latest Union-Square Theater Success,

A Comedy-Drama in four acts, by Wm. Haworth, entitled

"FERNCLIFF"

BASED ON AN ACTUAL INCIDENT.

The Company: E. H. VANDERFELT, Supported by JOHN WOODWARD, Miss BELLE FLOHR, WM. HAWORTH, Miss FANNIE MARSH, JOHN E. MAHER, Miss BEBECCA WARREN, HENRY PIERSON, Miss MAMIE MOORE, and Little ARGIE OGDEN.

Note—The action of the drama is supposed to take place during the civil war, 1863 to 1865, at Ferncliff, near Providence, R. I.

Prices—75, 50, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 7, 8, 9. Special Saturday Matinee.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Renowned American Actor,

LEWIS MORRISON AS "MEPHISTO,"

In his sublime scenic and dramatic production of

F A U S T.

A performance absolutely without a parallel in the history of the American stage.

The marvelous "Broken Scene," the pinnacle of stagecraft.

Advance sale will begin Wednesday morning. Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Two Nights Only, Wednesday Matinee, Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 5.

Engagement Extraordinary! Great Musical Comedy Event!

The Charming Comedienne, the

MISSES DEAVES, (ADA AND RILLIE) — IN THEIR PRONOUNCED SUCCESS — "CHAOS FLAT."

Grand Scenic Effects! Beautiful Costumes! New and Original Music! Everything New, Refined and Elaborate.

Prices, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

THE PARK THEATER

The most popular place of amusement in the State. Week of Nov. 4. Matinee Daily. A world of fun. The eminent German dialect comedian, vocalist and dancer,

CHARLES A. LODER.

— IN THE LATEST LAUGHABLE MUSICAL ABSURDITY —

"HILARITY"

Presented by a corps of Great Comedians, rewritten for this season by Scott Marble, with New and Beautiful Songs, New and Artistic Dancing, New and Funny Songs, A host of pretty girls in Lovely Scenes, Witty Dialogues and Dance. Our magnificent orchestra and "HILARITY" Famous Patrol Band will give a grand street parade at 10:30 o'clock, also a grand Concert in front of the Theater at 7 p. m.

PRICE—Night, 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee, 10c and 20c.

THE THIRD ANNUAL

CRRYSANTHEMUM SHOW AND FLORAL EXHIBITION

Nov. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1889, at

TOMLINSON HALL

Admission—Day, 25c. Evening, 50c. Children, 10c.

Tickets for sale at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s, corner Ohio and Pennsylvania Sts., F. C. Huntington & Co., 78 E. Market St., and at the Box-office, Tomlinson Hall.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING

BY WM. ZUMPFER'S FULL ORCHESTRA.

GRAND OPENING TUESDAY EVENING 8 O'CLOCK

Y. M. C. A. HALL, INDIANAPOLIS LECTURE COURSE

35 North Illinois Street.

MISS SARAH ROUNDS, The gifted and charming Reader and Character impersonator, of Detroit, will give

DRAMATIC RECITALS,

Interpreted with Piano and Vocal Solos, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The subscription and under the auspices of the Training School of Expression.

Monday evening, complimentary; Tuesday evening, admission, 25c.

Weekly Indiana State Journal

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Nov. 20, Robert McIntyre. Dec. 4, Harvard Quaker. Dec. 18, Edward Riley. Dec. 18, English Opera and Madrigals.

For full list of sale at Baldwin & Co.'s. No extra charge. It will pay you to buy a Course Ticket.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

A FULL LINE OF

BLUE, BLACK AND FANCY CHEVIOTS FOR SUITINGS,

From \$20 Upward.

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